



(From Cobbett's Register.)

CATECHISM OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING NATIONAL REGENERATION :

Whose object is to remove, as far as possible, the social and commercial evils now existing, and which, by their rapid increase, are fast destroying every vestige of happiness and order.

"Judgment is turned away backward, and Justice standeth afar off: for Truth is fallen in the street, and Equity cannot enter. Yea, Truth faileth; and he that departeth from evil, maketh himself a prey: and the Lord saw it, and it displeased him that there was no judgment."—Isaiah, chapter 59, verses 14, 15.

1. Q. What is society?

A. A number of rational and moral beings, united for the mutual happiness and preservation.

2. Q. Explain this further.

A. It is an association of human beings, to enable the individual members to produce wealth and distribute it—to form the character of the rising generation, and to govern the whole body in such a manner as to obtain the greatest possible amount of happiness, health, intelligence, and wealth.

3. Q. Explain further the legitimate object of human society.

A. The happiness of the human race, without distinction of class, sect, party, country, or color, in obedience to the divine command—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," and in accordance with the Christian principles of universal charity and kindness.

4. Q. Is the present state of society such, as generally to enable honest and industrious men to practise these golden rules, without being in danger of going to bed penniless every night?

A. No. "He that departeth from evil maketh himself a prey."—Isaiah lix. 15.

5. Q. What obstacles now exist in society which thus prevent the observance in practice of these golden rules?

A. Individual competition and unrestricted though mistaken selfishness, are the obstacles which require to be removed, in order to obtain the legitimate and beneficial purposes of society. "They hunt every man his brother with a net;" "The best man is a bribe—the most upright is sharper than a thorn hedge."—Micah vii. 2, 4.

6. Q. What are the most obvious means for producing the contentment and happiness of society under its present circumstances, or in other words, its REGENERATION?

A. First, the inculcation and bold assertion and maintenance of Christian principles: and, in connection therewith, properly devised arrangements to enable society to produce the greatest amount of the most valuable wealth in the shortest possible time, and with the highest advantage to the producers; and to distribute this wealth most beneficially for society at large. Secondly, by other arrangements, combined with these, to nourish and cultivate the physical, intellectual, and moral powers and faculties of every child, in order that it may become as useful, valuable, intelligent, good, and happy as possible, and so to unite these separate arrangements in their due proportions, that they may always proceed together in order and harmony, and thus effectuate the greatest permanent benefit to every member of society.

7. Q. Is it now practicable to form arrangements throughout society that will produce improvements so extensive and important?

A. It will be comparatively easy of accomplishment when liberty of expression, without evil to the speaker, can be secured for the conscientious views of every individual upon the state of society, and the operations of our present commercial system, without prejudice on account of the political party or religious section to which a man may be attached; and also, without prejudice on account of the relative situation of persons, especially that of masters and servants.

8. Q. Then you consider this liberty of expression without offence or prejudice, to be a first step towards the practice of real Christian charity?

A. Yes; for until this great change be effected in the practice and dispositions of men, it will be vain to expect any es-

ential improvement in the worldly and moral condition of society, or in the practice of social virtues, inasmuch as the truth, regarding the sources of social and commercial evils, cannot be established without this free discussion.

9. Q. State further what it is, which now prevents the introduction of practical measures to effect a beneficial change in the present deplorable and increasingly disastrous state of society.

A. The want of correct views—First, in those who govern the most civilized nations; secondly, the want of the knowledge in their subjects; and thirdly, in this country especially, the overwhelming ascendancy of the love of our money over the love of our neighbor.

10. Q. What power do governors possess to remedy these evils?

A. Much that is required to make the population of every country rich, intelligent, good, and contented.

11. Q. In cases where these governors do not exercise this beneficial knowledge and power, what practical measures would you recommend for adoption?

A. It is recommended that the productive and more useful classes of society, in all countries, should unite among themselves to accomplish peaceably, and by moral force alone, those changes, which it would have been far better for the Government of the civilized countries of their own accord to have commenced and effected.

12. Q. Suppose the union of all the industrious and more useful classes to be effected, what ought to be the first measure for them to adopt?

A. They should fix a MAXIMUM OF TIME and a MINIMUM OF REMUNERATION for their daily labor.

13. Q. What ought to be the maximum of time?

A. EIGHT HOURS A DAY—or from eight o'clock in the morning till midday, and from two o'clock in the afternoon till six o'clock in the evening.

14. Q. Why would you fix eight hours?

A. 1st. Because—it is the longest period that the human race (taking the average of strength, and allowing to the weaker the rights of existence, as well as the stronger) can endure, of physical exertion, so as to be healthy, intelligent, virtuous and happy. 2d. Because of the modern discoveries in chemistry and mechanics, which render it unnecessary to require a longer period of physical exertion. These discoveries, which divine wisdom and goodness hath permitted and intended for the relief of his creatures, and to lessen the duration as well as the intensity of their toil, have been hitherto perverted by mistaken selfishness, and individual competition: so that with these improvements, human labor has increased and its rewards have proportionably diminished. We own these mechanical and chemical discoveries to be the gifts of God, and that by the present system we virtually despise and pervert them; and we perceive that the practice of doing so, has been partly introduced by ignorance, and acting upon mistaken theories; and much more so, by the baneful selfishness of a few artful capitalists, who sacrifice the interests of millions to enrich themselves. And thus from these causes principally, what happened of old hath happened unto us, and, "That which should have been for our welfare, has become a trap."—Psalm lxxix. 22. 3d. Because by eight hours' labor, under proper arrangements, a superfluity of wealth may be created for all. 4th. Because no man has a right to require his fellow man to be employed longer than is generally beneficial to society, merely that he may grow rich by making many poor. 5th. Because it is the real interest of every human being, that every other human being should be healthy, intelligent, contented, and wealthy.

15. Q. What other considerations should lead us to strive for the attainment of these objects?

A. Above all, we should consider that mankind are possessed of immortal souls, and of minds capable of incalculable expansion and enjoyment: and although man in his present state is necessitated to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow; yet it should be the endeavor of all classes to mitigate and not to aggravate his physical toil, to redeem time for his spiritual enjoyment, and for the cultivation of social virtues, to the greatest possible extent. Thus we conclude, that any state of so-

ciety which dooms man to mere physical exertion, is unnatural, and opposed to the intentions of divine goodness.

16. Q. What ought to be the minimum of remuneration for eight hours' daily employment in the service of mankind, that is, in producing food, lodging, clothes, furniture, or knowledge or pleasure, for our fellow-creatures?

A. The return for these services ought to be a sufficiency of all these things to the honest and industrious producer. The original imposition of labor was manifestly attended with this promise, "In the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat bread;" (Genesis iii. 19.) but the present system tends to reverse this merciful condition, and in effect says, "In proportion as thy face shall sweat, thy bread shall fail."

17. Q. What other advantages is the honest and industrious laborer entitled to?

A. Sufficient time for religious duties; for "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" Also for mental improvement and rational pleasures.

18. Q. Can men who *wi/fully* and *knowingly* uphold and perpetuate a system, which thus tends to impoverish and brutalize mankind, be entitled to be considered honest men or sincere Christians?

A. By no means—for "by their faults ye shall know them." Matthew vii. 20.

19. Q. But suppose such men to make great professions of piety, and to be highly and generally esteemed as such?

A. "Satan himself is transformed into an Angel of light." 2 Cor. xi. 14.

20. Q. Can the physical and mental powers, wisely applied, produce all these necessities and comforts of life, and a surplus?

A. Yes; and if there was either necessity or utility in it, they could, in a short time, under a wise direction of human powers applied to land and capital now in existence, produce wealth, to which no assignable limit can be fixed.

21. Q. Then you, in fact, recommend that knowledge and happiness should by these means be insured to the productive classes?

A. Yes; we recommend also, that for this end all the producers of wealth and knowledge, whether employers or employed, should unite to obtain for their productions, and in return for their industry, from those who neither produce knowledge, nor wealth, nor any thing really useful to mankind, a sufficiency of the necessities and comforts of life. But if those who do not produce wealth, will not thus remunerate the producers, they break the natural compact of society, and ought at least to be left to produce those things for themselves.

22. Q. The first step you recommend to the Union of the Productive Classes being to fix a maximum of time and a minimum of wages, what do you *secondly* recommend?

A. That they should zealously endeavor to put an end to all injurious and all immoral habits, now prevalent amongst them, and especially intemperance; which habits, their excess of labor, and deprivation of moral and intellectual culture, have greatly tended to produce. And that they should daily exhibit in their intercourse with each other and with the world, the Christian virtues of forbearance, charity, and kindness, and upon all occasions show a readiness to return good for evil and blessing for cursing, after the example of the great Redeemer of mankind; until, by a perseverance in such conduct, the evils which now afflict society shall be greatly diminished, if not removed.

23. Q. Do you believe that a Union of the Productive and Useful Classes is calculated to bring about such a virtuous, intelligent, and happy state of society?

A. Yes; by the blessing of God, great advances might be made towards it, if both employers and employed can now be induced to unite, in measures the most obvious, for their mutual benefit.

24. Q. But should either one or both be yet too ignorant to comprehend this enlarged interest which you have described, what course should be adopted?

A. If both parties be not yet sufficiently informed, to perceive the overwhelming interest which they have in these measures, then the intelligent and best disposed who do understand these principles, and know the benefits they will produce when applied to practice, are called upon by their desire for happiness, to use every means in their power to enlighten both parties for their mutual advantage.

25. Q. But suppose the employers should not now perceive these things, as they do not suffer so much evil from the present practices as the operatives whom they employ, and that the latter should discover the full extent of errors of the principle, by which their labor is called into action, what course would it be wise and prudent for the employed to adopt, to put an end, in the shortest time, to the unnecessary misery which they and their families now experience?

A. They have but one course left for them to pursue—they

must unite, as all other associations of men have done, for their mutual safety and interest, and by their union induce the most enlightened of their employers and the public to aid them, to do without the assistance of such of their present employers as cannot be induced to join them in these fundamental measures for their own security, and the regeneration of society.

26. Q. Is the time arrived for this great change to be effected, without throwing society into confusion, or doing a greater evil by raising some portion of society in the scale of happiness, and depressing other large portions, perhaps the greater number?

A. We believe the time is come, when this highly to-be-desired change may be accomplished, not only without any real injury to any portion of mankind, but also with the most substantial permanent advantage to the whole human race, and moreover we are persuaded that the present system cannot proceed without producing the violent and complete breaking up of society; for it is evident that the diffusion of knowledge (partial as it now is) and the existence of any degree of liberty, are utterly incompatible with the increasing depression of honest industry in our own country especially.

27. Q. What is the object intended to be attained by the establishment of the Regeneration Society?

A. The happiness of the human race.

28. Q. By what means?

A. First, by introducing into every day's practice, the fundamental precepts of the Christian religion—universal charity and kindness: secondly, through the abandonment of the commercial principle of individual competition: and thirdly, by a suppression of immorality.

29. Q. Cannot the Christian precepts of charity and love be practised under the commercial system of individual competition?

A. No, never; and it is in vain longer to continue the useless attempt.

30. Q. Then all sincere friends of Christianity and Truth must ultimately adopt these practical measures?

A. Without the adoption of such a plan, we do not see how the fundamental precepts of the Christian religion can be effectually carried into practice.

31. Q. What will be the consequences of delay and procrastination?

A. NATIONAL CONFUSION AND RUIN.

CONGRESS. SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 21.

The whole day was occupied in a debate upon Memorials concerning the public deposits and the currency.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 21.

A motion of Mr. Adams that the minutes of the preceding day be amended so as to show that the House adjourned for the purpose of attending the funeral of Mr. Wirt, was agreed to by nearly a unanimous vote.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Mardis, directing the attention of the Committee of Ways and Means to certain propositions concerning the deposit and custody of the public money; and Mr. Mardis continued his argument in support of his motion, until the House passed to the Orders of the day, the consideration of private bills. Adjourned to Monday.

PRAYERS OF THE GEORGIANS.—Since the entry of the Georgians on our lands, a village has sprung up at the gold mines, named by them Auraria, composed chiefly of miners, for taking the gold of the Cherokees. During the occurrence of the phenomena of meteors, the day of retribution and judgment of God were seen by these intruders descending upon them; and, simultaneously, repentance and prayer were offered to the God of justice, for the remission of their sins, in the following manner: "We pray unto thee, O God, to forgive us our sins; we have knowingly sinned against thee in depriving the Indians of their just rights; we know this is Indian land, and knew we were sinning greatly in thy sight, in the treatment of these people." As the fire from Heaven brightened, the praying miners became louder in every part of the village until daylight; but finding themselves still in the land of the living, the object of taking gold became a paramount duty.—*Cherokee Phoenix*.

The Albany stage, in coming to this city, was robbed on Friday night about 10 o'clock, near Hudson, of part of the baggage, and some of the trunks were rifled of their contents. One of the trunks contained \$100 in half dollar pieces, and a silver watch, which were not recovered.—*Mer. Adv.*

THE MAN. NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 25, 1834.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship New York, Capt. Hoxie, London papers to January 7th, and Liverpool to the 8th, both inclusive, are received; and by the Havre, Capt. Stoddard, from Havre, Paris papers to the 8th.

The President's Message was received at Liverpool on the 30th December, by the ship Silas Richards. Several of the papers give copious extracts. The United Kingdom says—

"The President of the United States has afforded a new source of annoyance to the lovers of English misrule: his speech is another 'swashing blow' at the good old prejudices of Toryism—prejudices which, years ago, would have deluged America with blood—and which, as it is, have lost to us that magnificent and flourishing country." [Here follows a quotation from the Message.]

The Paris papers state that the Duke of Orleans will set sail for America in March, next, and that he intends to pass the greater part of the year in visiting different parts of that country.

THE REVENUE.—It appears by the account just made up, that, as compared with the quarter ending the 5th January last, there is a deficiency of 91,547l.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

The London papers, on the side of the ministry, still continue to shower their invectives against Russia. They certainly fight bravely on paper, to which no reply is made except in a letter dated Constantinople, and published in one of the German journals. That this letter emanates from the Russian government, and speaks their sentiments, is tolerably clear. If it were an official document, it would pass for a formal declaration of war. In plain language, the Russians tell the courts of Paris and London to do their worst—that they are fully prepared—and that should their fleets appear, they are ready to meet them. The Black Sea is unquestionably a convenient harbor, and Russia will keep it. The British squadron, under Sir Pulteney Malcolm, is still in Vourla bay, at the top of the Mediterranean.

RUSSIAN NAVAL PREPARATIONS.—Private letters from St. Petersburg speak of the rapid progress of the Russian Navy, which is very striking in the continued important armaments. The writer, as an eye witness, gives an extremely favorable account of the arrangements. He says that all the sailors are well practised in the use of the guns; the upper tier of large ships consists of fine brass guns, (12 pounders) with percussion locks, and in the lower tier brass 48 pounders, in which the percussion cap is struck with a hammer. During the last year new and admirably equipped ships are launched almost every month. Equally favorable are the accounts of the fine harbors and arsenals on the Black Sea.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The (Journal des Debats) seems to be of opinion that Russia will yield to the remonstrances of Great Britain and France, backed by their preparations for hostilities, and will consequently relinquish the immediate execution of her designs upon the Turkish capital and its neighboring posts.

FRANCE.

All the parliamentary proceedings of the Chambers have been completed. On the 26th ult, Mr. Berenger was chosen Vice-President, the fourth, in opposition to M. Persil, the Attorney General, who had only 98 votes against 165; and on the 27th M. Dupin took the chair.

SPAIN.

The accounts from this country are of a contradictory description. According to some the cause of the Queen is not in a very prosperous condition. It is said the Queen has a great many pretended friends, who are acting under the instructions of a foreign power. However this may be, the guerilla warfare will form the Carlists into something like regular troops, and then a long and desperate struggle may be looked for. Accounts from Madrid to the 18th ult. state Don Carlos to be at Charis; and that a commission had been appointed to reorganize the army.

HOLLAND.

The mystery respecting the loss of the Princess of Orange's jewels is, it seems about to be judicially investigated. The accusing Chamber of the Supreme Court has ordered the Italian named Carara, alias Polari, who is charged with having entered the Princess's apartments in the Palace at Brussels, and stolen the valuable casket to be tried in February next before the Court of Assize for South Holland.

ASSASSINATION OF CASPAR HAUSER !—By the annexed paragraph it appears that poor Caspar Hauser—the mysterious youth whose case has excited so much interest in Europe and America—has at last fallen by the stroke of an assassin. An attempt, it will be recollected by all who have read the history of this wonderful case—and who has not?—was made upon the life of this mysterious being, not long after he was discovered. The attempt has been repeated, with but too much success. It has recently been stated that some disclosures had been made, respecting the history of Caspar, which, it was expected would lead to further developments. Probably the apprehension of such discoveries has hastened his end:

The *Swabian Mercury* says:—much interest is excited at this moment in some of the German States by another attempt at assassination, made upon the well known Gaspard Hauser: he had lived some years in Anspach, where he received constant assistance from Lord Stanhope. As he was leaving the Tribunals on the morning of the 14th instant, a stranger, wrapped in a large cloak, accosted him, under the pretence of having a communication of importance to make to him.

Hauser excused himself, as he was then going to dine, but gave the stranger an appointment for the afternoon, in the Palace garden. The meeting took place; the stranger drew some papers from underneath his cloak, and while Hauser was about to examine them, stabbed him twice near the heart, with a dagger he had kept concealed: he then took to flight. By Hauser's description, it appears this is the same individual who attempted to assassinate him at Nuremburg. The police is in active search of him.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* announces that Caspar Hauser died at Anspach, in the night of the 17th inst. in consequence of the wounds he had received. It states, that when he returned home wounded, he could only utter in broken syllables—"Palace Garden—Purse—Uz—Monument." The tutor, to whose care he had been committed, dispatched soldiers of the police to Uzen's Monument, in the Palace Garden, where they found a small purse of violet silk, containing a scrap of paper, on which was written, in a disguised hand:—"Hauser can tell you well enough, why I appear here, and who I am; to save Hauser the trouble I will tell you myself; whence I come; I come from—from—the Bavarian frontier,—. On the river —. I will also give you the name, M. L. O."

A Nuremburg paper of December 19th, says:—"It seems that suspicion is entertained of a merchant of Bohemia, who arrived at Anspach and left it in his own carriage.

The *Frankonian Mercury*, of December 27th, states that an actor and two other individuals have been arrested at Wurtzburg, on suspicion.

MR. RIVES, in the Senate on Friday, announced his intention of resigning his seat in that body. The cause of this announcement was certain resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, instructing him to vote in favor of restoring the deposites. He acknowledged the right of the Legislature to instruct him, but expressed his firm belief that the majority of the people of Virginia disagreed with the Legislature, and thought as he did upon the grave question of the deposites. It is reported that he will be taken into the Cabinet.

☞ The number of girls who have turned out at Lowell is about 2000. More have given notice that they shall leave on the 1st of March, unless their reasonable demands are acceded to.

There was an investigation before Judge Betts, on Saturday, in relation to a sailor, who was supposed to be Bob, concerned with Davis in the piracy of the Ajax. The allegations against him were not sufficient to commit him, and he was set at liberty.

The number of ship letters received at our Post Office on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, was upwards of 11,000. Of which, by the South America, 4,312; Britannia, 3,316; Sovereign, 1,572.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—The jewelry store, No. 243 Washington street, occupied by Abraham Hews, Jr., was entered last night and robbed of various valuable articles to the amount of about \$3,000.—*Boston Mer. Jour.*

Mr. Morgan, a gentleman of Philadelphia, during the mist of Saturday, accidentally fell into the great sewer in Centre st. When taken out he was nearly exhausted.

(Extracts from English papers received at "The Man" office.)

PAUPER MARRIAGES, OR THE ADVANTAGES OF BREAD MONEY.
I was conversing with a young man, one of your paupers, about the wages he earned; he told me 3s. 6d. per week. I asked him if he was married? "No," said he, "I wish I was." I inquired why he did not marry if he desired it? "He could not find a proper wife," was the answer. I felt and expressed some surprise at this seeming fastidiousness, when he explained himself by saying that "he wanted some young woman who had two or three children—he should get so much bread money for each!" Thus was this poor ignorant fellow, seeking a wife avowedly for no other purpose than to plead her wants, or, perhaps, her frailty, as an apology with your parish for pecuniary assistance to himself. [From "A Letter to the Proprietors and Occupiers of Land, in the Parish of Bledlow, in Buckinghamshire, on their System of giving Bread money in the Aid of Wages," by George Stephen, Esq.]

On Monday se'nnight, a most barbarous murder was committed upon an old man, Joseph Tedd, who lived in a house by himself, on the side of the road in Astley parish. He was seen at half past eleven in the morning at his house by a boy who called to sell some matches, and was found at a quarter past one in the afternoon, lying dead on the floor, with his head fractured; his pockets were emptied, and house ransacked of clothes and provisions. The deceased was receiving pay from the parish, and the most money that he could have been in possession of was 3s. 9d. A collier named *Dewis* is suspected of the murder. A reward is offered for his apprehension.—*Birmingham Journal*.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—Last Friday se'nnight, as the workmen were employed in digging a foundation of a wall in front of an addition to the grounds of Miss Nelson, in Boot-ham, upon the side of a house which has just been taken down, one of them was alarmed by observing the skeleton of a hand protruding above the surface, at the depth of three feet, and not below the foundation of the house. The earth was then removed carefully away, and the whole of the skeleton was exposed. It appeared to be the remains of a boy about 14 years of age; all the teeth were perfect, but the skull exhibited indications of much violence. A medical gentleman, who saw the remains, gave it as his opinion that they had been in their mysterious place of sepulchre, which was under the parlour floor, about 30 years.—*York Courant*.

Louis Philippe, King of the French, has recently written to the celebrated Dr. Chalmers, of Edingburgh, for the purpose of being supplied with the plans of education which have proved so eminently successful in Scotland, and also with the best methods of conveying scriptural knowledge to his people.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—The Duke of Wellington has given his sanction to the introduction of temperance societies in the army.

(Extracts to be continued.)

POLICE OFFICE.—The shoe store of Robert Reed, 261 Water street, was broken open on Friday night, and robbed of boots and shoes to the value of about 75 dollars.

A man named Gaffrey, with several aliases, was committed to prison on Saturday, for stealing a horse and gig, the former of which he disposed of in this city, and the latter in Newark, where he was taken by two officers of this city. He was recognized as the same who was indicted with two others for robbing the store of Mr. Murray, in Chatham street.

The Directors of the Branch Bank at Baltimore, have followed the example of those of the Branch at Louisville, and refused to comply with an order from the mother Bank for further curtailment, only two dissenting.—*Jour. of Com.*

"Milk is so dear;" exclaimed a young widow to her milk man, for the twentieth time at least; "I wish I could afford to keep a cow of my own." "Wouldn't it be cheaper, ma," replied her little daughter, archly, "to keep a milkman of your own?"—*Comic Magazine*

When tea first came to this country, a woman in New Hampshire, boiled a pound of it with pork and parsnips for dinner; but she was not herself very fond of it!

A witty writer says, "As all mankind live in masquerade, whoever presumes to come among them barefaced, must expect to be abused by the whole assembly."

In a newly raised corps, a soldier observed that "a corporal was to be dismissed from the regiment. "Then I hope," said an Irishman, "it is corporal punishment."

BACHELOR'S HALL.

Bachelor's Hall! what a queer looking place it is!
Keep me from such all the days of my life:
Sure but I think, what a burnin' disgrace it is,
Never at all to be gettin' a wife.

See the old bachelor, gloomy and sad enough,
Placing his taykettle over the fire;
Soon it tips over—St. Patrick! he's mad enough,
(If he were present) to fight with the 'squire.

Now like a hog in a mortar bed wallowing,
(Awkward enough) see him kneading his dough,
Troth if the bread he could ate without swallowing.
How it would favor his palate, you know.

His dishcloth is missing, his pigs are devouring it,
In the persuit he has battered his shin—
A plate wanted washing, grimalkin is scouring it;
Tunder and Turf, what a pickle he's in!

Pots, dishes, and pans, sich greasy commodities,
Ashes and prata-skins kiver the floor,
His cupboard's a storehouse of comical oddities,
Things that had never been neighbors before!

His meal being over, the table's left sitting so—
Dishes, take care of yourselves, if you can!
But hunger returns, then he's fuming and fretting so;
Oh let him alone for a baste of a man!

Late in the night, then, he goes to bed shiverin'—
Never the bit is the bed made at all—
He creeps like a terrapin under the kiverin';
Bad luck to the picture of Bachelor's Hall!

If the best man's faults were written on his forehead, it would make him pull his hat over his eyes.

MARRIAGES.

February, 23, by the Rev. Mr. Levins, Nicholas Scheltema Jaws Zoon, to Miss Alida C. Smets, eldest daughter of H. R. Smets, all of this city.
February 22, by the Rev. Dr. Milnor, Jacob Searle, to Miss Jane Mary Roberts, both of London.

DEATHS.

February 24, Mrs. Mary Pearcelock, in the 71st year of her age.
February 24, Joseph Okell, in the 67th year of his age.
February 24, Adeline Wilson, aged 18 months, daughter of Moses Taylor.
February 23, Sarah, wife of William Robinson.
February 22, Jane Augusta, aged 10 months, daughter of H. C. Carvell.
February 21, Eliza T., wife of J. Langdon, and daughter of J. Courlay.
February 22, aged 40, Ann, wife of Richard Bradley, shipwright.
February 22, Frances Roe, infant daughter of John Mount, aged 18 mos.
February 21, Robert Neilson Betts, in the 25th year of his age, youngest son of Samuel Betts.

FOREIGN ARRIVALS.

Packet ship Havre, Stoddard, from Havre, Jan. 9, to C. Bolton, Fox & Livingston.
Brig Champion, 22 days from Maracaibo, to R. Hutton.
Brig Ann Jewett, 22 days from Matanzas.
Brig Rapid, Baston, 11 days from Havana, to M. Taylor.
Brig Mary Ann, Frost, 16 days from Matanzas, to O. Mauran.
Brig Splendid, Clark, from Tampico, to P. Harmony.
Schr. Bellona, Simpson, 23 days from Jacquemel, to A. C. Rossire.
Schr. Lydia, Thomas, from Tenerife, Jan. 9, to Cary & Co.
Schr. Julia Martling, Oakley, 17 days from Matanzas, to J. Donaldson.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Havre, from Havre—Miss A. R. R. Cruise, of Ireland; Benj. P. Field, of Boston; and 44 in the steerage.
Per ship Canada, from London—Mrs. E. McCamb, of England; Messrs. C. A. Naronha, C. Park, of Philadelphia, J. P. Putnam, of Boston, and 29 in the steerage.
Per brig Rapid, from Havana—J. B. Clark, W. Hodgson, J. Munson, M. Munson, and C. Feschler.
Per schr. Julia Martling, from Matanzas—Mrs. Van Tassell.
Per schr. Wizard, from Messina—T. Bastanelli.
Per brig Henry, from Ponce, P. R.—James Berry.

COBBETT'S WORKS.—English editions of the following publications of William Cobbett, have been received, for sale, at the office of the Working Man's Advocate:

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| American Gardener, | Ride in France, |
| Guide to Emigrants, | Woodland, |
| Cottage Economy, | Poor Man's Friend, |
| Manchester Lectures, | Rural Rides, |
| French Grammar, | English Grammar, |
| O'Callaghan on Usury, | Paper against Gold, |
| Reformation, (2 vols. 8vo.) | Letters from France, |
| Year's Residence in America, | Treatise on Corn, |
| Advice to Young Men, | Twopenny Trash, (bound.) |
| History of the Reign and Regency of George IV. | |
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